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PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING, held at the Society's Apartments, William-street, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1867.

THE REV. RICHARD DEVERELL, A. M., in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

The Rev. Dr. Gargan, Professor of Ecclesiastical History, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth : proposed by the Rev. J. Hughes.

John James Perceval, Esq., Barntown House, Wexford : proposed by Beauchamp Colclough, Esq.

The Rev. George T. Parks, M. A., Wesleyan Mission House, Bishopsgate-street Within : proposed by the Rev. G. Vance.

William Gray, Esq., Mount Charles, Belfast : proposed by Robert Day, jun., Esq.

Mr. Prim—having been commissioned at the last meeting of the Society, to ascertain if the Commissioners of National Education, in recently purchasing some premises adjoining the Model School, had any intention of removing the portion of the old city wall which divides the school grounds from the premises—now reported the result of his inquiries. He had been informed by L. Harkin, Esq., the local Inspector of National Schools, that the object in purchasing the premises in question was not to increase the area of the school, but to prevent any unsightly building being erected there, or use made of them which might be deemed a nuisance to the institution which they had hitherto adjoined and overlooked. There was no intention whatever of interfering with the existing portion of the town wall, or the old bastion attached to it—of which, indeed, Mr. Prim observed, every possible care was taken by Mr. Ryan, the Head Master (a member of their Society), with the full approbation of Mr. Harkin.

The report was considered very satisfactory by the meeting.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors :—

By Mr. Bettsworth Lawless: an Irish shilling of James I., with the legend on the obverse, HENRICUS ROSAS REGNA JACOBUS.

By Mr. T. Lyster, Rockvillla: a Japanese letter, with its envelope.

By the Rev. G. H. Reade, Iniskeen: a sketch of an ancient Irish hand-bell in his own possession, which resembled the bell of St. Fechin, described in a paper on ancient Irish bells, printed in the second volume of the Society's "Journal," first series, as being composed of iron with a coat of bronze riveted on to the outside. It was 8 inches high, 2 inches round the mouth, and its greatest diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was an adjuration bell—most probably St. Columkill's, as it was found at Gartan, in the county of Donegal, and had been preserved in a family there from time immemorial. It was also used as a medicine bell, a draught of water out of it being the panacea. In 1847, the potato failure drove the family of the "keeper" to America, and it was then sold to the person from whom Mr. Reade had since bought it. The rivets were bronze, the handle iron, and the outer covering was nearly perfect. The inside lining of iron consisted of four plates; and he fancied that it was put there to keep the venerated bronze together; but the usual way of manufacturing such bells was to form them of iron, which was then dipped in molten bronze. The iron in this instance did not line the top, which was convex. The bronze outside was one casting.

Mr. Robertson exhibited a leaf of an old MS. memorandum book, entrusted to him by the Dean of Ossory for the purpose of placing on record the following entry, written thereon in a hand of the end of the seventeenth century :—

"In Athey, in Ireland, lived at the time of y^e Revolution Mrs. Munford who had 19 sons riding at the same time in Captain Wolseley's troop not Regimented. She lived to bury them all."

Lord Gort communicated to the Rev. James Graves, in the hope that some of the members of the Kilkenny Archæological Society could throw light on the matter, the existence till recently of a very curious commemorative custom at Combmartin, in Devonshire, which had a reference to Ireland, being known as "Hunting the Earl of Rone," or "Hunting the Hare of Rone," the Earl of Tyrone being said to be the fugitive alluded to. The Rev. W. S. Hore, Rector of Shebbeare, in Devonshire, had sent to his Lordship an extract from the North Devon Scenery Book, by the Rev. George Engevell, which stated that the Earl of Tyrone, or a political refugee, supposed in Combmartin to be such a personage, was captured by a detachment of soldiers in Lady's Wood, near that vil-

lage, during the times of the Irish Rebellion. The legend goes that he had been wandering in the neighbourhood for some time before his capture, and had lived on a string of ship biscuits which he had hung round his neck, and which he had procured from the little vessel which landed him on the North Devon coast.

The Rev. Mr. Hore added :—

“Shortly after my ordination, I was appointed in August, 1842, to the curacy of Combmartin, a parish on the coast of the British Channel, near Ilfracombe. In this year there was a suspension of the custom, but in the following one, 1833, I was applied to, in order to ascertain whether I would object to its renewal. Having a fondness for old customs, I consented, on the following conditions, viz., that it should not come off (I believe) on Ash Wednesday; and that the parties should not conclude the proceedings by drinking in one of the many public houses in the village. A promise to abide by these terms was made, and everything went off quietly on the day of the revel or fair. I left the parish shortly afterwards, and it appears that the custom of keeping the anniversary of the Earl of Tyrone’s (or some other person’s) capture ceased two or three years afterwards. I should observe that Mr. Engevell is wrong in heading the story as ‘Hunting the Earl of Rone;’ it should have been ‘Hunting the Hare of Rone.’ I perfectly well remember my amusement when the leader of the proceedings, an intelligent old sailor, explained to me that the ‘Hare of Rone’ was a great Irish rebel, the Earl of Tyrone!”

The commemoration, and the legend connected with it, were deemed very curious, but none of the members present seemed able to reconcile it with the known history of the O’Neills of Tyrone, who furnished political refugees certainly, but not, so far as authentic history had recorded, any one who was captured in England.

The Rev. John O’Hanlon sent, in continuation of his former papers, an account of the materials for Irish County Histories, contained in the Irish Ordnance Survey documents, so far as related to the counties of Sligo and Roscommon, as follows :—

“Having so far described the MS. materials for County Histories relating to Leinster, Ulster, and Munster, it only remains to give an outline of the Irish Ordnance Survey documents, which have reference to the province of Connaught. I shall therefore commence with the county of Sligo :—

“The Topographical Collection Catalogue for Sligo presents the annexed enumeration of County Records, viz. :—I. Inquisition in Common Place Book, M.¹ II. Names from Down Survey, see Connaught volume. III. Extracts, one volume;² see also Common Place Books, N. and M.

¹ Now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

² Now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy’s Library. The Rough Index

to Irish Part of Local Names, noticed as not arranged, has been used for the purpose of compiling a newer Index for the Extract volume.

Rough Index of Places to Irish Part, not arranged. IV. Grant from King Charles the 2nd, in Common Place Book, N., with Queen's County Inquisitions.¹ V. Letters, one volume.² VI. Name Books, 50. VII. Barony and Parish Names, one volume. VIII. Memorandums, one volume. IX. County Index of Names on Ordnance Maps, one volume. X. County Queries and Presentments, one. XI. Memoir Papers (see Detailed List annexed).

"I. The Inquisition relating to Sligo, as found in the Common Place Book, M., has been already described in the second series of the 'Journal' of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society, Vol. II. for 1858, at p. 46, note 2; and p. 100, note 2. This 4to volume is now bound in the style of the MSS., transferred to the Royal Irish Academy.

"II. The Names from Down Survey are contained in a bound folio volume of 280 pages. Not one half of those pages are written. On the title page we find inscribed 'CONTENTS—Galway, page 31 to 49; Index, page 31; Leitrim, pages 59 to 143; Index, page 59. Mayo, pages 151 to 183; Index, page 151. Sligo, pages 191 to 279; Index, page 191.' Under the respective headings of Baronies and Parishes are found—usually, but not uniformly, in three columns—the various denominations of Forfeited Lands. In several instances, these denominations are left imperfect, with the words 'burned off' found inserted. From the contents, an idea will naturally be formed regarding the value of this volume for purposes of historical and topographical investigation.

"The volume of Extracts is 4to bound, and in the style of MSS. transferred to the Royal Irish Academy. It contains 428 written and numbered pages, besides 33 pages of Index to Irish and English Denominations prefixed, with the following Maps on tracing paper postfixed:—1. Trace from a MS. Map of Ireland, on vellum, without date, inscribed 'To the moste honourable myne Especiall good Lorde, the Erle of Salisbury, Lord Highe Trêr of Englande.' This map was made in the sixteenth century—'Norden'—and is divided into Provinces, with as many counties as were then in Ireland, having the names of the principal proprietors or families resident in each district. 2. Trace from a MS. Map of Ireland, painted on vellum and illuminated in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. 3. Trace from a painted Map of Ireland, by Overdon and Morden, London; inscribed to James Duke of Ormond, with letter-press inscriptions taken from Speed. 4. Trace from Ortelius Improved, or a new Map of Ireland, wherein are inserted the principal families of Irish and English extraction, who possessed that kingdom at the commencement of the seventeenth century, by Charles O'Connor, Esq. 5. Trace from another Map of Ireland, on a larger scale, printed in London, by Thomas Price, Senex, and Maxwell, in 1711; inscribed to the Honourable Sir William Robinson, Knight. 6. Trace from a Map of the Province of Ulster in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, painted on paper, with this inscription, 'A True Description of the North Part of Irelande, to wute, from Dordagh, northwarde, cominge to the Dure or Island of Ackil, with all the Havens, Bares, Harbours, and Islands, Rocks, Sand, . . . set in their course, height and distance, the principal rivers, in-

¹ Now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy's collection of MSS.

² Now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy's Library.

land cities, fortes, and abbies. 7. Trace of a Map from 'the County Fermanaghe,' painted on paper, about the reign of James I. The following *Memorandum* occurs on the back:—'This Mappe, except M'Guire's Country, called Fermanaghe, is altogether false.' 8. Trace from a printed Map of 'The Province of Connaught, with the Citie of Galway described,' by Speed, London, 1610; coloured, from his 'Theatre of Gr. Britain.' 9. Trace from a MS. Map of the Province of Connaught, on which the counties, baronies, and parishes are marked; no date. This tracing is taken from a map in the College Library, and out of the same volume as the others. It includes the Co. Clare, as belonging to the province of Connaught, and it excludes Leitrim and Longford. 10. Trace from a large MS. Map of the Province of Connaught, painted on paper, and put down on canvass, made from 'a view of the Countrie,' divided into counties and baronies, marking the principal towns, rivers, woods, mountains, and other noted places. This map is not dated, but it appears to have been made about the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (after the division of the province into counties in 1585, by Sir John Perrott), or in the beginning of the reign of James I. The following inscription appears on the back—'Conaught and Thomond. £. Browne.' 11. Slego County. A small map trace: no reference given. 12. The County of Slego; from the engraved Map of the Down Survey, 1689. 13. The last trace only includes a part of Sligo county, and it seems to have been taken, as a rough sketch, for the Ordnance Survey. The extracts in this volume are taken from Archdall's 'Monasticon Hibernicum,' 'Annals of the Four Masters,' 'Book of Lecan,' Colgan's 'Trias Thaumaturga,' and 'Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ,' McFirbis' 'Pedigrees,' 'Letters' of Mr. O'Connor, of Ballanagare; O'Flaherty's 'Ogygia,' 'Life of St. Maodhog,' Records in the Rolls Office.

"IV. The Grant from King Charles II., in Common Place Book, N., has been already noticed in the second series of 'Journal,' vol. ii., at p. 100, note 2.

"V. The Volume of 4to Letters, bound in the style of MSS. transferred to the Royal Irish Academy, contains 465 written pages, with 12 pages of Index prefixed. In it are included the following Letters, viz.:—John O'Donovan writes from Sligo, July 3rd, 1836; do. July 4th; do. July 5th; from the Heath House, July 7th; Myles J. O'Reilly, note of J. O'Donovan appended; John O'Donovan from Sligo, July 7th; do. July 8th; do. from Kells, July 12; from Thomas O'Connor, Sligo, August 30th; do. Sept. 1st; from John O'Donovan, 21, Great Charles-street, Sept. 2nd; from Thomas O'Connor, Sligo, Sept. 3rd; do. Sept. 4th; do. Grange, Sept. 5th; from John O'Donovan, 21, Great Charles-street, Sept. 5th; do. Sept. 7th; from Thomas O'Connor, Sligo, Sept. 8th; from John O'Donovan, 21, Great Charles-street, Sept. 9th; do. Sept. 10th; from P. O'Keefe, Boyle, Sept. 11th; from Thomas O'Connor, Sligo, Sept. 12th; do. Sept. 12th; from P. O'Keefe, Boyle, Sept. 12th; from John O'Donovan, 21, Great Charles-street, Sept. 14; from Thomas O'Connor, Riverstown, Sept. 15th; from John O'Donovan, 21, Great Charles-street, Sept. 16th; do. Sept. 16th; from Thomas O'Connor, Sligo, Sept. 17th; from P. O'Keefe, Boyle, Sept. 17th; from Thomas O'Connor, Sligo, Sept. 19th; from John O'Donovan, 21, Great Charles-street, Sept. 20th; do. no date; from Thomas O'Connor, Ballina, Sept. 20th; from John O'Donovan, 21, Great

Charles-street, Sept. 21st; from Thomas O'Connor, Ballina, Sept. 21st; from John O'Donovan, 21, Great Charles-street, Sept. 22nd; from P. O'Keefe, Boyle, Sept. 22nd; from Thomas O'Connor, Ballina, Sept. 22nd; from P. O'Keefe, Boyle, Sept. 23rd; from Thos. O'Connor, Skreen, Sept. 23rd; do. Collooney, Sept. 26th; from P. O'Keefe, Boyle, Sept. 28th; do. from Thos. O'Connor, Collooney, Sept. 29th; do. from John O'Donovan, 21, Great Charles-street, Sept. 27th; do. Sept. 30th; from Thos. O'Connor, Collooney, Sept. 30th; do. Tubbercurry, Oct. 1st; from P. O'Keefe, Ballymote, Oct. 2nd; from Thos. O'Connor, Ballina, Oct. 4th; do. Sligo, Oct. 5th; do. Oct. 7th; from do. 21, Great Charles-street, Oct. 10th; do. do. Oct. 13th; a Dissertation received from P. O'Keefe, Oct. 14th, no address; notes from John O'Donovan, 21, Great Charles-street, Oct. 13th; do. Oct. 17th; a long and beautifully written letter from George Petrie, dated Rathcarrick, county of Sligo, August 12th, 1837. This is interspersed with elegant ink sketches of many ancient monuments in this county. In some of Mr. O'Donovan's letters, also, there are to be found rude drawings of antiquities by the writer.

"VI. The Name-Books are 50 in number, as I find on counting them. In shape, size, and plan they are similar to others of a like denomination.

"VII. The Barony and Parish Names are found in a thin oblong 4to volume, covered with pasteboards. This book was compiled in 1836. It has an Index of 27 Authorities preceding, and they are taken from maps, surveys, and records. It contains 50 leaves, on each of which Dr. O'Donovan has settled the parish orthography in Irish, with the equivalent meaning in English. He enters, also, many curious topographical comments.

"VIII. The single volume of Memorandums is a bound 4to of 118 pages. It contains curious notes and observations, sketches and map-traces. It has seven columns of Index, on four pages preceding.

"IX. The folio bound volume of Index of Names on Ordnance Survey Maps, for this county, contains 62 leaves of triple denominations on slips, pasted on either side of each leaf.

"X. The County Queries and Presentments are found in an unbound small printed pamphlet of 72 pages. This tract refers only to the fiscal business of Sligo county for the Summer Assizes of 1835.

"XI. In the Detailed List of Memoir Papers for Sligo, I find a Statistical Report of Emlaghfad, Ballymote, kept on shelf 5 in the Ordnance Survey Library Press. Again, on shelf 2, there is to be found some miscellaneous matter relating to this county.

"There are no drawings of antiquities for this county, amongst the separate Portfolio Sketches, preserved in the Royal Irish Academy.

"The Catalogue of Topographical Collection for Roscommon gives the following list of records, viz.:—I. Inquisitions, 4 volumes, including Leitrim and part of Mayo. Rough Index of Places to do.¹ II. Letters,²

¹ Now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. The original Rough Index has been used as material for compiling an improved Index, now

attached to these volumes, making their contents available.

² Now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

2 volumes. III. Name Books, 87. IV. Barony and Parish Names, 1 volume. V. Memorandums, 1 vol. VI. County Index of Names on Ordnance Maps, 1 vol. VII. County Presentments, 1835 (one part). VIII. Memoir Papers (see detailed list annexed). IX. Extracts, 2 vols. (Rough Index of Places to Irish Part, not arranged).¹

"I. These Inquisitions have been already described in the second series of 'Journal,' vol. ii. at p. 103, note 2. They are now bound in three volumes, quarto, in the style adopted for MSS. transferred to the Royal Irish Academy. The volumes, lettered xxv. xxvi. in the former enumeration, are now bound together in the first volume. The second volume comprises the former vol. xxvii. The third volume comprises the former vol. xxviii. But, in this latter instance, I find that there are only 159 written pages—in the first instance set down at 241. However, the Rough Index, now preserved at the end, made up the remainder. In addition to this, there is a General Alphabetical Index of 297 pages carefully compiled, and referring to the names in the three volumes of the Academy Collection, with exact pagination.

"II. The First Volume of Roscommon Antiquarian Letters contains 298 unbound pages. In it are included the following letters, viz. :—D. H. Kelly, Esq., writes from Castlekelly, May 31st, 1837; do. July 3rd; John O'Donovan writes from Athlone, June 1st, 1837; do. June 1st; Dr. J. H. Todd writes from Trinity College, Dublin, June 7th, 1837; Dr. O'Donovan writes from Aughran Castle, June 7th, 1837; from Castlekelly, June 9th; do. June 9th; do. June 12th; do. June 14th; from Ballinasloe, June 14th; do. June 16th; from Béal-átha-na-sluagh, June 18th; from Ballinasloe, June 18th; from Athlone, June 20th; do. June 22nd; from Knockeroghery, June 23rd; from Roscommon, June 25th; do. June 26th; do. June 28th; do. June 29th; do. June 29th; do. June 30th; do. June 30th, Friday night, half past twelve; do. July 1st; do. July 1st; from Castlereagh, July 3rd; do. July 4th; do. July 5th; do. July 7th; do. July 8th; do. July 8th; do. July 10th; from Balanagare, July 11th; do. July 14th; do. July 15th; from Boyle, July 16th; do. July 19th; do. July 21st; do. July 23rd; do. July 24th; do. July 27th; from Elphin, July 27th; do. July 28th; do. July 30th; Cúl Pinn, July 31st; in all forty-six letters. An Index of eleven pages precedes them. The second volume contains 298 numbered pages, including maps and traces. In it the following letters are found, viz. : John O'Donovan writes from Elphin, August 1st, 1837; do. August 4th; do. August 6th; Dr. J. H. Todd writes from Trinity College, Dublin, August 7th; J. O'Donovan writes from Alfin, August 8th; Elphin, August 9th; do. August 9th; Alfin, August 10th; Elphin, August 10th; Sunday, August 13th; Bélnambullia, or Stokestown, August 12th; Saturday; beal na mbuile, Bélnambullia, or Stokestown, August 16th; do. August 16th; do. August 17th; do. August 18th; do. August 19th; Dr. Petrie writes a note to Mr. Larcom, dated September 8th, 1837; John O'Donovan writes from Athlone, August 24th; T. Larcom writes a note 6th September, 1837;

¹ Now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. The Rough Index of Places to Irish Part, which is

noticed as not arranged, has been used and redistributed in the volumes of Extracts here mentioned.

John O'Donovan writes from Athlone, September 8th ; from Taylor's Hill, near Galway, July 9th, 1839 ; from Athlone, August 26th, 1837 ; do. August 26th ; next follows a long letter from George Petrie, dated 21, Great Charles-street, September 4th ; another letter from the same writer, dated do. June 19th ; another note from the same writer, dated do. July 7th, with appended note of Thomas O'Connor, which is not dated ; then Dr. Petrie writes a note, dated July 20th ; do. July 22nd ; and one note dated Boyle, Sunday morning. John O'Donovan has another letter to Thomas A. Larcom, Esq., dated 21, Great Charles-street, April 10th, 1838 ; in all, thirty-one letters and notes. An Index of nine pages precedes these communications. Appended to this second volume, we find the following Maps and Traces folded into it, viz :—1. County Roscommon Map, from Down Survey. 2. Ortelius Improved. 3. Mercator's Maps of Leath Chuin. 4. An old Map of Connaught and Thomond. 5. Trace of Inchclerawn or Quaker's Island, showing the situation of the old churches. These MS. volumes are quarto, and bound in the style of MSS. transferred to the Royal Irish Academy.

"III. Name Books are in number 87, as I find on counting them. In shape and subject matter, they are similar to others of the series, already described.

"IV. The Barony and Parish Names are found in a thin quarto volume, covered with thick pasteboard. It contains sixty-two numbered pages, each page numbered only on one side of the leaf. It has a list of twenty-seven authorities preceding. They are taken from Maps, Surveys, and printed Records. Dr. O'Donovan has settled the orthography of the Parish Names in Irish, and in their English equivalents. There are, also, many of his valuable topographical comments on nearly every page.

"V. The Memorandums are in one bound quarto volume of fragmentary notes, observations, sketches of monuments, and map-tracings. This MS. has 237 numbered pages, of varied topographical information. It has, also, a prefixed Index of seventeen pages, mostly double-columns of denominations.

"VI. The County Index of Names on Ordnance Maps is contained in one folio bound volume. It contains eighty-one leaves, with slips of triple denominations, pasted on both sides of each leaf.

"VII. The County Presentments of 1835 are found in a small printed pamphlet having but a few pages, only referring to Ballintobber and Boyle Baronies, solely relating to Grand Jury Presentments and Estimates for County Fiscal business. The first pages, to page sixty-one, are missing.

"VIII. When referred to the Detailed List annexed of miscellanies regarding Roscommon County, whatever relates to it will be found on shelf 2 of the Press, within the Irish Ordnance Survey Library.

"IX. The First Volume of Extracts contains 547 written pages of Excerpts. The Second Volume contains 467 written pages of Excerpts. These Extracts are taken from Colgan's '*Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ*,' and '*Trias Thaumaturga*;' '*Memoirs*' of Charles O'Connor ; Lanigan's '*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*;' '*Annals of Four Masters*;' '*Irish Calendar*;' '*Monasticon Hibernicum*;' '*M'Firbis*;' '*Book of Lecan*;' '*Keating*;' '*O'Clery MSS.*;' M'Keogh's '*Account of Roscommon*;' '*Lives of Irish*

Saints,' Marsh's Library; 'Registry of Clonmacnoise'; 'Annals of Boyle'; 'Liber Regalis Visitationis'; 'Pedigree of O'Kelly' from 'Office of Ulster King-at-Arms'; O'Flaherty's 'Ogygia'; 'Annals of Kilronan'; De Burgo's 'Hibernia Dominicana'; O'Sullivan Beare; 'Dublin Inquisition'; with many detached notes and papers.¹

"There are no Portfolio Sketches of Antiquities for this county preserved in the Royal Irish Academy."

The following papers were submitted to the Members:—

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY.

BY JOHN HOGAN.

Continued from Vol. V., new series, p. 251.

As we approached the close of the last section of our illustration of the topography of Kilkenny, the united testimony of the many surviving vestiges of its primitive civilization constrained us to acknowledge the site of our present city as the local representative of the ancient mansion place of the kings of Osraigh. This conclusion, though the inevitable result of our researches on that occasion, stands, in antagonism with the views of some of our most esteemed authorities² on local antiquarian lore, which throws on us

¹ Six pages of Index are affixed for both volumes.

² *Esteemed authorities.*—Bishop Roth was the first who denied to Kilkenny the honour of a pre-English existence. Roth is much extolled by his biographers and reviewers as an adept in ecclesiastical learning, and as an eminent theologian and canonist; yet he appears to hold but an inferior position in Irish historical literature amongst the numerous writers of the seventeenth century. His account of the original establishment of Kilkenny is as fanciful as it is untenable, and though admirable as a well-drawn picture, it never can be accepted as of historical authority, being much more remarkable for its terse and graphic embellishments than for archaic consistency, or original research. The Irish scholar of his day who could stand amidst the then visible remains of the primitive "Cill-Cainnigh," and assert that this ancient city

(for centuries the residence of the kings of Ossory) derived its origin in the time of Henry II., from a few tenants from Aghabo, and as many English and Flemish adventurers, must have been influenced by the same predilections for his relatives beyond the sea which shaped and determined the public policy of his life. In his writings Roth does not conceal his English proclivities, and during the eventful period of the Catholic Confederation, in the deliberations and acts of which he played so important a part, he systematically sided with the Catholics of English descent in opposition to the views of the native Irish of the same creed. Roth was much fascinated by the natural as well as the artistic beauties of his native city, but he is equally in admiration of the people and institutions of England, and as of old "Nothing good can come from Nazareth," so with Roth, by an opposite impulse, "all that was good should come